

PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA : OCTOBER 1st 1949-1974



LETTERS

BALTS

Dear Sir,

The Australian government's action in recognising Soviet sovereignty over the three Baltic countries of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia is a contradiction in their stated foreign policy objectives and it goes against the spirit of their so-called support for 'self-determination' of all peoples.

In May 1960, A. Caldwell the then Leader of the A.L.P. stated: "The ALP has not recognised and does not intend to recognise the incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union. The peoples of these lands have as much right to determine their own destiny as any other people living anywhere else in the world. The Labour Party has always believed in the principles of self determination and the next Labour government will be as true that principle as all Labour Governments in the past have been."

Then in 1968 E.G. Whitlam, Leader of the Opposition confirmed this policy by saying: "Nearly all members of the Estonian community came to Australia during the period of the Chifley Labour Government. That Government never recognised the incorporation of Estonia into the USSR. My Party still maintains the same attitude. So, too, do the fraternal parties which are in government, such as the British Labour Party, the German Social Democratic Party and the United Socialist Party of Italy. Those parties, like the ALP, are fellow members of the Socialist International with the Estonian Social Democratic Party in exile."

This has been the ALP attitude up until August '74 when Whitlam and Willesee without consulting either Parliament or the Labour Caucus reversed this policy. Senator D.R. Willesee said:

"The decision (to recognise the incorporation of the Baltic States) represents the logical application to these States of the principle the Government has adhered to firmly since it came into office, that is the recognition of existing realities in the world, whether or not we like to approve of those realities."

By saying we 'recognise existing realities in the world' the government is saying might is right. Yet the government, and rightly so, does not recognise the 'existing reality' in Rhodesia where the white minority is in effective control of the black minority.

By recognising 'existing realities' do we accept and condone total Russification of these countries. This Russification has involved to date; 850,000 people in Lithuania alone being sentenced to death or exile to Siberia, the creation of bilingual states, continued deportation of the Baltic peoples to the far corners of the Soviet Union, post-graduate education being conducted only in Russian and total suppression of individual liberties. By the above measures the Soviet Union is practising effective genocide, its aim being to completely wipe out the national identity of the three Baltic Peoples. This aim is well on the way to fulfilment.

The Australian Government has rightly sided with the oppressed in Africa and Asia. It has not done so in Europe. It has sided with the oppressor.

John Penkaitis

Bill Stefaniak

Page 2



SUPPORT?

Dear Editor,

So Maurita J. Harney's "personal philosophical commitments" will stop her giving a course devoted to Women's Studies. Still, there isn't a student demand for her to give such a course, so the disappointment won't be widespread. On the other hand, there is a student demand for an autonomous 'multi-disciplinary' course, and she surely cannot oppose the setting up of that course just because she won't participate in it. On the contrary, though her "personal philosophical commitments" constitute legitimate grounds for her non-participation they have no bearing on the question whether the autonomous course should exist. Something in her letter does, however, bear on that, and it is her declared support for the principle of student participation in decisions about the introduction of new courses. In so far, then, as her letter contributes to the debate, it seems to be in support of the Fourth Student Demand.

Paul Thom
Department of
Philosophy SGS

BLEEDING HEART

Dear Sir,

Vandals have been responsible for signs saying things like '7-30 Mills Room', 'Free Dope' and 'Rye Ball N.P.A.' painted on University and Union property.

These have undoubtedly been of immense value in promoting their respective causes. The perpetrators don't seem to clean them off with the enthusiasm with which they applied them.

Pigs.

Yours sincerely

Philip W. West.

PSYCHED

Dear Sir,

I should, perhaps, congratulate the author of that appalling sheet of drivel entitled "Don't Let Police Ruin Your Education" on one lonely sign of wisdom, that is, remaining anonymous. The section headed 'Psychology' is a mind-bending display of ignorance, not only of the subject but of student-staff relations in that department. The liaison committee is highly active and mutually satisfactory; and the policies and recommendations of the 10/10

Committee are current practice in the Psychology Department, particularly in the areas of course content and assessment.

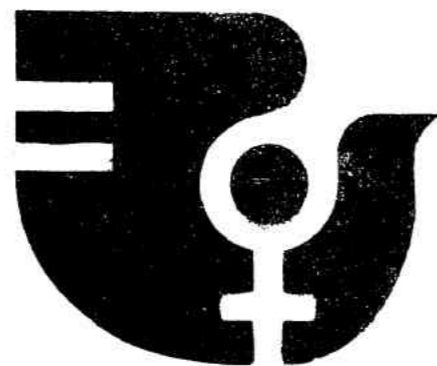
The obvious and somewhat childish garbage, involving Vestey's and other irrelevancies, does not deserve comment. The factual distortion of the assertion, "Theories" are presented as respectable, educational material which try to show the Aboriginal people are far less intelligent than white Australians", is more disturbing.

"Repugnant ideas" are dispelled by facing and examining them honestly and objectively, not by ignoring or rejecting them unseen. Respect is never accorded without it being seen to be deserved. To be treated as intelligent, informed and responsible people, we must be exactly that. Who's side are you on?

Rigmor Helene Berg

(President, Psych.
Students' Association)

WOMEN FOR PEACE



Over recent years the Women's Federation of Vietnam has received many invitations to visit Australia from a variety of women's and peace organisations. They now wish to send a delegation to Australia in March 1975, and have asked AICD-CICD to arrange the visit with the participation of all interested women. They also hope that following their visit a group of Australian women would visit Vietnam.

In response to their proposal for a joint delegation of the Vietnam Women's Union and the Union of Liberation Women of South Vietnam, women from the AICD and AIS in Sydney, and CICD in Melbourne, have set up the group called Women in Solidarity for Peace.

This is a project group open to all women who wish to participate. The Vietnamese women will be here for a period of three weeks in 1975, United Nations International Women's Year, and will celebrate March 8, International Women's Day, with us.

The project will provide an opportunity for the women's and peace movements to pay tribute to the part played by the women of Vietnam in the struggle to liberate their country. It should assist in activity for the full implementation of the Paris Agreements, in particular for Australian recognition of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and for Australian assistance to secure the release of the many thousands of political prison-

ers in Thieu's jails and for a further development of aid to help reconstruct Vietnam. It will provide an opportunity to discuss the role of women and the position of feminism within the Vietnamese revolution. Through face to face contact we can all learn something of each others lives and develop solidarity.

Experience of other delegations from Vietnam suggest that it may be more fruitful for us to limit the itinerary to a few cities. This would not exclude the participation of women and supporters from other areas. The project should include various activities, e.g. it has been suggested that a conference be held in Melbourne to discuss the different positions of women in over-developed/under-developed countries, and our different approaches to our liberation. Such a conference would provide a greater opportunity for women from areas not included in the itinerary to participate and meet the Vietnamese women.

WOMEN IN SOLIDARITY FOR PEACE

c/- AICD, 232 Castlereagh St. Sydney
NSW 2000

c/- CICD, 208 Little Lonsdale Street,
Melbourne, Vic. 3000.

A HARD RAIN IS FALLING

URANIUM EXPORTS A DOOMED INDUSTRY

With the depletion of fossil fuel reserves the world is finding itself increasingly within the grips of the nuclear power industry. Dangers abound, all along the nuclear fuel cycle, for instance the US Atomic Energy Commission expects 20% of post World War Two uranium miners to die of lung cancer by 1985; no doubt the main motive for Queensland Mines wanting Oenpella blacks to mine Nabalek. However, one of the main reactor products, Plutonium 239, constitutes by far the greater danger to man and the hemisphere.

Moratoriums have already been imposed on nuclear power programs overseas. This trend can only increase as people reject the global nuclear juggernaut. In May 1973, Sweden suspended the construction of 13 reactors of the American type. No new power stations will be constructed until the controversy on the risks of wastes such as plutonium is resolved. The reactor safety committee of West Germany publicly advocated a moratorium on operating licences for LWRs until nuclear safety issues are resolved, and 3 BWRs have indefinable delays on construction. A Select Committee to the British House of Commons rejected in January 1974 the proposed LWR program for England, saying: "It is for the proponents of Light Water technology to prove its safety beyond all reasonable doubt, rather than for their opponents to prove the contrary."

DITCHING THE NUCLEAR JUGGERNAUT

Companies which have already moved out of the nuclear industry include American Metal Climax, American Cyanamid, Monsanto, Phillips Petroleum, Grace Bros. It is only lucrative contracts that have kept the big companies in business. General Electric have lost on the BWR, but the Trident submarine contract (worth \$1 billion each) have made up the losses. L.H. Roddis, President of Consolidated Edison Electric utility (NT) said in 1972 that "Many glorious promises have been made about the future benefits of nuclear power . . . Generally, however, there has been little or no moderate realisation of their promises so far . . ." In May 1974, Con Edison asked New York Power Authority to buy their twin reactors for \$500 million, and may go bankrupt because of their nuclear investment! The only reason to export uranium is to allow the nuclear gamblers to get their money back or to realize anticipated profits. The selfish interests of the nuclear industry must be set aside, in the public interest.

URANIUM MAKES PLUTONIUM

When radioactive materials get into the human body the most dangerous are those that emit intensely ionizing bits of matter called alpha particles. Those with

a long half-life are especially hazardous and radioactive substances that can be incorporated into bone, where they can irradiate the blood-forming bone marrow are considered to be the worst of all. Plutonium 239 emits highly energetic alpha particles, has a half-life of nearly 25,000 years, and is readily included in human bone. Thus this radioisotope fits the specifications for disaster on all three counts and is one of the most deadly substances known to man. Plutonium has been the subject of intense research for a quarter of a century and more is known about its toxicology than for most other hazardous substances.

PLUTONIUM - MAN'S FINAL MISCALCULATION

The future has been touted as a 'Plutonium Age' whereby our energy will be derived from a new generation of reactors based on replacing Uranium 235 in the reactor core with Plutonium. This will be an age when millions of curies (1 curie = 37×10^{10} atoms decaying/second) of plutonium waste would have to be kept from contact with men for hundreds of thousands of years. Plutonium was first stockpiled for bomb production. Multinational companies, in anticipation of the new plutonium-based nuclear fuel cycle, now hold more plutonium than exists in all the NATO nuclear bombs. Plutonium, along with other nuclear wastes, must be kept in acid in steel lined tanks for the next 250,000 years in perfect confinement from the bio-sphere. This means 100% perfection (the US AEC projected plutonium production of 5 million lbs per year by 2000 at 99.999% efficiency would still release 50 lbs of plutonium into the environment). The US AEC dumped 300 kilograms of plutonium into 14 deep trenches. 100 kilograms ended up in trench "Z9". It is now recognised that this material could form a critical mass and explode. The US AEC is now designing the world's first plutonium mine to exhume the plutonium. Plutonium can also fall into unofficial terrorist hands; it need only be scattered under to make large areas permanently uninhabitable.

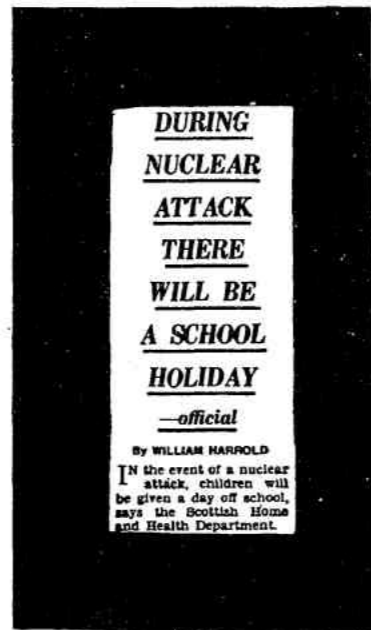
SAFETY TRACK RECORD

The most expensive industrial accident in history at the Rocky Flats plutonium

bomb assembly plant (Dow Chemicals plant) in Colorado USA. A plutonium fire destroyed \$80 million of equipment and plutonium readings 4 miles away were 400 times the reading from test fallout.

Hijacker threatened to fly his plane into Oak Ridge reactors, Tennessee USA.

115,000 gallons of high-level radioactive waste spilt at US AEC Hanford plant. The tank leaked for several weeks but the automatic alarm system failed.



July - more than 1/2 million gallons of deadly radioactive waste leaked from the AEC's Hanford plant. The liquid is so hot that it boils from its own decay heat and would melt through its own storage tank if allowed to dry.

US AEC released a 1965 up-date of 1957 report. The new report found that an accident in a 800 MWe reactor could kill 45,000 people, injure 74,000 and cause \$17 billion of property damage.

Vermont Yankee Power station shut down because control rods inserted upside down.

10,000 gallons radioactive nuclear waste dumped into Mississippi River causing Minneapolis to close

its water intake gates.

May. Lunatic sprays train in Vienna with stolen iodine.

Unknown amount of plutonium leaked into canals from a weapons factory in Miamisburg.

US AEC accidentally releases radioactive tritium gas in Georgia. AEC stated "The hazard comes from breathing or ingestion . . . It is not known where the cloud is or where it went to."

ENERGY SOLUTION?

Eighteen of the largest 25 oil companies own 45% of all known uranium reserves (1972) and account for more than half the annual discoveries.

The same groups which were instrumental in creating the so called oil crisis now claim that they can solve the shortage with nuclear power. During 1973, uranium enrichment used 3% of electricity consumed in the US while nuclear reactors produce only 1.2% of the US's electricity. The US has agreements with 19 countries allowing the export of reactors. The US AEC predicts that half US enriched uranium will be exported. The American people are subsidising nuclear fuel costs to make it easier for big companies to sell reactors. General Electric and Westinghouse account for 80% of reactor equipment sales on the world market. GE, Westinghouse, Union Carbide, Gulf Oil and Bechtel are moving into the lucrative uranium enrichment field, required by American reactors. US AEC revenue for enrichment services for 1970-73 was \$US3.5 billion. As US AEC Commissioner Doub put it, "With this expanding sector of the world's energy market, it is paramount that the US plan its participation . . . to realize its tremendous potential. This will be essential not only to balance our international energy accounts, but to make the maximum contribution to an overall trade balance."

No uranium is being mined and exported today, due to the freeze imposed by the Australian Government.

The big companies which control the nuclear-fuel cycle at almost every step are trying to diversify their sources of uranium. They are thus trying to move into Australian uranium in a big way.



BLACKS

Since the Labor Government has been in power, they have created an incredible bureaucracy in the Department of Aboriginal Affairs. Newly emerging black groups and established organisations are finding that they have to submit to endless red tape when they seek financial assistance. The \$117 million budget for Aboriginal Affairs, like the creation of the National Aboriginal Consultative Committee, is being peddled as "the greatest thing that has happened to Aboriginals". Apart from facts like that Australia was built on the back of blacks (literally) and that \$117 million is chicken feed compared to what whites have stolen from our race, I believe that this budget is Aboriginal money. Yet, most of it is channelled into the pockets of white and black bureaucrats whose main interest is to feather their own nest, and most seem to quickly forget the people they are responsible to. So, with all the white 'experts' (who are 'experts' on Aboriginals after their first day of working in the Department) and do-gooders, the Department offers little to the Aboriginal people who wish to be independent.

The Gurindji tribe at Daguragu (Wattie Creek) is one community who have refused to compromise. The recent Woodward Commission has proposed very enlightening things for pastoral groups, so enlightening that the Gurindji will get their land in two years time, after Vestey's have been aided by the Federal Government, financially and physically, to remove all cattle from that land. Vestey's and the ALP have even offered employment to the Gurindji — in removing what they thought were their cattle off their land. The hypocritical nature of the actions of Vestey's and the ALP in their relations with Aboriginal groups, by now obvious to most of us. My proposal is that we attempt to raise a large amount of money immediately so that the Gurindji stockmen will not be forced to work, once again, for the Company who almost destroyed their dignity. The Gurindji community had long discussions and felt that this would be what the students could do.

In 1966 the Industrial Court made a decision that Aboriginal station workers would receive equal pay in two years time. This being the final insult, the Gurindji walked off Newcastle Waters in June and Wave Hill in August. The first strike was led by Luggna Giari and the second strike by Vincent Lingiari. The people squatted at Wave Hill station during late 1966, then moved to Wattie Creek in early 1967 — where they still remain.

Although the reasons given for the strike were 'poor wages and bad living conditions' it has become apparent that the real issue was land.

The opposition of the Northern Territory's pastoral industries to Aboriginal land demands is now being expressed through such organisational fronts as the Northern Territory Cattle Producers Council (NTCPC) and the Cattleman's Association of Northern Australia (CANA). Apparently, the pastoralists have learnt from Gurindji experience... they've realized that it's not advisable to depict individual land claim confrontations as a struggle between particular tribe and a large profit-orientated pastoral company. The demands of Vestey's, Hooker, etc. are now being expressed through the 'representative bodies of concerned NT cattle producers'. This ensures that their image will be easier to preserve in the press and it is likely that this powerful lobby will be much more successful in its attempts to suffocate the claims

Page 4



of emerging black groups. The organisations have given the pastoralists a certain degree of sophistication which will aid them in their instrumentalities of bourgeois white law. In the short term, the decisions about the 'legitimacy' of the land claims will be made in the middle class white courts and I feel the developing trend of the pastoralists to work through these organisations should be viewed with concern (at the least).

It is clear that the pastoralists are far from being beaten on the land rights issue. Their lobbying tactics have won them support from 'development' (cash) orientated federal members and we can expect the Woodward Commission to be similarly affected. Under the Labor Government it would be right to say nothing has really changed for Aboriginals. Not only are things becoming more difficult for newly emerged and emerging groups, but established people like the Gurindji are feeling unexpected opposition from Government quarters.

Three examples from Wattie Creek may help illustrate this:

- 1) the title to the land (about 1000 sq. miles) has not yet been granted to the Gurindji. Even though the land has been agreed upon prior to the formation of the Woodward Commission, this report has been used as a stalling tactic by the Government; and this condition is considered intolerable by the Gurindji.
- 2) A feasibility study into the economic viability (a favourite catch-phrase of the ALP) of the Gurindji cattle project was made by Newton Tiver and associates. The results of this study have not been made available to the Gurindji. The local adviser used by the consultants was Mr Ralph Hayes, supposedly
- 3) Compensation to the tune of \$5 million is likely to be paid to Vestey's and Hooker for the loss of their???? leasehold land. To date, the only monetary support the Gurindji have received has been a \$15,000 grant 'for payment of wages only'. The money must be administered by a government selected Darwin accountant. The hypocrisy of such behaviour is clear to the Gurindji.

neutral, local authority on the Gurindji and their cattle station. In actual fact, Hayes is the manager of Wave Hill station and an employee of Vestey's. Under no circumstances could it be imagined that Hayes could accurately represent the case for the Gurindji. His presence serves only to demonstrate the fraudulent nature of the study.

PINCHER'S STORY

(as told to Cheryl Buchanan, AUS Aboriginal Activist, by Pincher Numiari)

Before the White European came to Sydney Harbour and started shooting we from Sydney, through Queensland and up to Darwin, back to Wave Hill. When they first came they had a bull-dog wagon. All this area around here. On the Victoria River at Wave Hill, he stayed there and put up paper bark houses. After that, when he got that place going, he went to find Aboriginal all over and shot the whole lot. He found a big mob of black fellows knob here, he shot the lot — I don't know how many hundred he shot. Wave Hill, Victoria River, Black fellow Creek to No. 4 bore, at the airstrip just over Wattie Creek in the scrub. Aboriginal all over been getting shot — I don't know how many hundreds. My old grandfather told me that before he passed on. People here did nothing to white European when he came.

White European always been treating we like a dog, used to put the tucker for we behind the wood heap. Aboriginal been good enough to work hard for these white European. They used to come looking for men. They took them to near Dry Gully and shot him like a dog. Aboriginal used to do hard job and we worked for them because we been frightened-because t

ened because those Whites had rifles. Aboriginals could't do nothing or they shoot we. He forced us. Sometime Aboriginal want to run away, but they follow him up and shoot him. He walked over to the married man's camp and took his

missus, sometimes for night, sometimes for good. You see half caste all over Australia. He used to steal him lady and our ground, our land. He steal 'im. When they first come, they shot 'im like a dog, straight. Them Aboriginals didn't know what to do, poor buggers.

When I been born, we working on stations all over Australia. I been born in Inverway. I work for Vestey's when I was a boy, I worked for Vestey's all my life until I got married. They used to give us floggings if we slept too long. Inverway — everyone work there for three brothers. Then we work for Vestey's. We work pretty hard then — we only got one stick of tobacco and one matches, that's all. Station manager gave one pair of trousers and shirt. When they finish work they give two pairs of trousers and shirt, but you gotta give him back for next year. They put your name in a book and next year you get same trouser and shirt. Right up to now it's hard. At Wave Hill, they treat Aboriginal like dog. Them welfare used to come over talk big — we do this, we'll do this. How long we been there working for Vestey's all over Australia? Welfare done nothing for Aboriginal. They talk BIG. Now, they still do nothing. I've seen it happen too much.

We have this land, we going to live here forever. We got the law, we got our own law. White European got their law. This land belong to we, no matter where, all over Australia. All Aboriginal, we got the same blood, no matter half-caste. European just want to walk over, take this land. We walk off station so we can help picanniny. We got to be strong — one way. We gotta stick together. We don't have to listen to boss in Canberra. We sitting on our own land. We can put up fence and put the cattle and horses in — this is our land. We don't go over to white Europeans houses in Sydney or Melbourne. This mob should listen to we. I'm talking proper way to people all over Australia.

This is our river, hill trees, grass belong to Aboriginals — not White European. Not good talking. We know he want to clean all our land out — no cattle, no nothing left for we. Government and the Vestey mob. They don't think for poor bugger Aboriginal all over Australia, they gonna leave us nothing. Aboriginal got no cheque. Some land got mineral, white European bring out grader for minerals, he never pay money to Aboriginal — just leave him like a dog. He don't know ceremony place for Aboriginal — he's a NEW man we don't know him. He don't know our law.

We'll keep fighting. We can't give away the land. Cattle, we fight hard for that. Clinic, school, Aboriginal way. We want Aboriginal people to help we. All those ladies and men get paid through we, that welfare. That settlement no good. We can't let things go like this, we must stick together. I am only one man. Only we stick together we can beat them. We can look after ourself. That's all. I'm finished now talking.

DONATE MONEY TO YOUR BLACK BROTHERS AND SISTERS' STRUGGLE FOR LAND RIGHTS.

Send it to: Cheryl Buchanan
Race Relations Field
Worker
97 Drummond Street,
CARLTON VIC 3053

AUS Local Secretary
Tasma Ockenden.

PLANETARY POLITICS

In a series of two lectures in the Coombs Lecture Theatre, Professor Richard Falk, an American academic and student of International Law expounded his ideas in the current and future tendencies of political thought and practice. What he had to say proved to be a convincing mixture of prophecy, extensive knowledge, ruthless logic and a strong humanitarian impulse. I would think few people left his lecture without suffering some degree of shock at having their perspective on International affairs radically refocused.

In his first lecture Professor Falk succeeded in elucidating the official topic: "Whats wrong with Henry Kissinger's foreign policy". He suggested, in fact, that a far briefer lecture could be given on the subject of what's right with Henry Kissinger's foreign policy. He showed that Kissinger's philosophy had a long period of formation during his academic career — and that basically it rests on the assumption that the highest priority of international politics is security and stability — in every sense — military, economic and political. The manifestations of the USA's search for security are clearly exemplified in the scale of its interference in the domestic politics of other countries — South Korea, Vietnam and Chile being conspicuous examples. The essence of Kissinger's diplomatic philosophy and that of many world leaders is its total amorality. Prof. Falk suggest that this accounts for Kissinger's phenomenal success on the international scene. The people Kissinger deals with share basically the same assumptions. Both sides of any diplomatic confrontation know exactly what they want and merely await the most expedient way of getting it. Henry Kissinger did not fly round the world talking any embarrassing notions of social justice, freedom from political repression or demilitarisation. Kissinger was in fact a very shrewd and intelligent diplomatic bargainer. But the fundamental insanity of Kissinger type diplomacy is that it stems from a totally amoral, selfish and very expedient perspective of international affairs. The Paris Peace agreement is an outstanding example of the hollowness of big power bargaining. Clearly, the Agreement was only signed by the USA and the Thieu regime after a tacit agreement had been reached that neither side intended to honour it — the current situation tells its own story.

What exactly characterises the Kissingerian perspective on international affairs? Professor Falk's answer was that the nature of the 'state system' of politics dictates the convoluted logic of current political behaviour. In a world which has become glaringly planetary the highest priority of the individual state remains the stability, security and if possible expansion of its 'territorial' rights. The latest manifestation of this philosophy is the frantic concern of big powers to establish their territorial waters — a process which is covering the world's oceans into a new political map. Paralleling militarisation is the flexing of big power economic muscles. Allan Goodman an adviser to the Pentagon's Vietnamisation Policy understands the economic costs of this policy as

"continued or increasing economic dependence for Vietnam rather than increased economic self reliance . . . Vietnam will increasingly supply the man power while the US will provide the economic resources . . ."

At least political amorality is contained somewhat by public opinion or at least forced into subtlety. Not so the growing spectre of international corporations, whose end is profit and whose means are very difficult to discover or question.

Professor Falk believes that the insanity inherent in 'territorial' govern-

ment, as he classifies the present system, must inevitably evolve towards non-territorial or planetary government. However, he is far from believing that the process must be positive. Should the world's wealthy and all powerful elite continue to suppress the bulk of the world's grossly underprivileged population — most of which is contained in the third world, then a centralised 'world government' of repression is necessary to maintain the security and stability of that elites advantages. It is hard to see the current detente tendencies between the USA and the USSR in any more positive light. Then there are all the traditional threats of the doomsday theorists to add to the list of probabilities — nuclear holocaust, starvation, genocide — the list goes on ad nauseum. These threats have been bandied around so profusely that in the stable secure atmosphere of rustic little Canberra they tend to become quite boring and nonsensical. But, as all the doomsday prophets have pointed out, nothing hurries along these processes quite so effectively as apathy — we all seem positively determined to wait till its too bloody late. And it is precisely this apathy that gives the people playing power games in the world's banquet halls the licence to do whatever they like. Alternatively, Prof. Falk sees the possibility of non-territorial government evolving on a truly sane footing — which involves a complete revaluation in political philosophy to change the priorities from security and aggrandisement to equity and social change. While my feelings about the Chinese revaluation are not unmixed, it does show how revolutionary such a shift in priorities can be. Professor Falk described it as a shift from 'wants' to 'needs'. Purely in terms of living conditions the Chinese have developed from a state of degrading feudal subservience to a total self-reliance, for some 800 million people. In terms of the world's hunger and economic disasters such a change deserves recognition. The potential for a just and equitable distribution of the world's wealth and resources — always has and still does exist. The most necessary ingredients for such a shift of priorities on a planetary scale are co-ordination and centralisation — i.e. non-territorial government. Obviously a hierarchial and territorially focused system of administration will always be necessary and desirable. Only the very top of the hierarchy could feasibly be 'non-territorial' but the power of such a system could, by its very nature, only be directed towards planetary and hence humanitarian objectives. A centralised government which was not based on these positive priorities would, on the other hand, make interference in domestic politics and the tactics of repression an international institution. One or the other is, according to Professor Falk inevitable. He proposed four objectives by which to judge the worth of any political structure

1. peace
2. justice
3. human rights
4. environmental harmony.

Few would dispute that on these criteria the present system is a grandiose flop.

Is rational world government nothing but a pipe dream? Professor Falk argues that this question will be settled in the arena of current world politics and the evaluation of world politics, for better or for worse, is not going to leave any would-be social reformers any time for fucking around. Clearly, what Prof. Falk is calling for is — for the individual to change his standpoint on human affairs to a more rational, planetary basis, which does not confine its horizons to the next two years or the next five — which cannot afford to confine them at all.

Greg Mills,

RECONSTRUCTION AND VICTORY:

A review of "The Dynamics of Reconstruction and Victory: the PRG of South Vietnam" by Gabriel Kolko, in *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, vol. 4, n. 1, 1974.

Gabriel Kolko, Professor of History, York University of Toronto, visited the liberated areas of South Vietnam early this year. His article describes the achievements of the revolution and shows that these are a firm pointer to the ultimate victory of the people against the US-Saigon regime.

In Quang Tri province — the most heavily bombed area in the South — the extraordinary pace of reconstruction exemplifies the triumph of Vietnam's

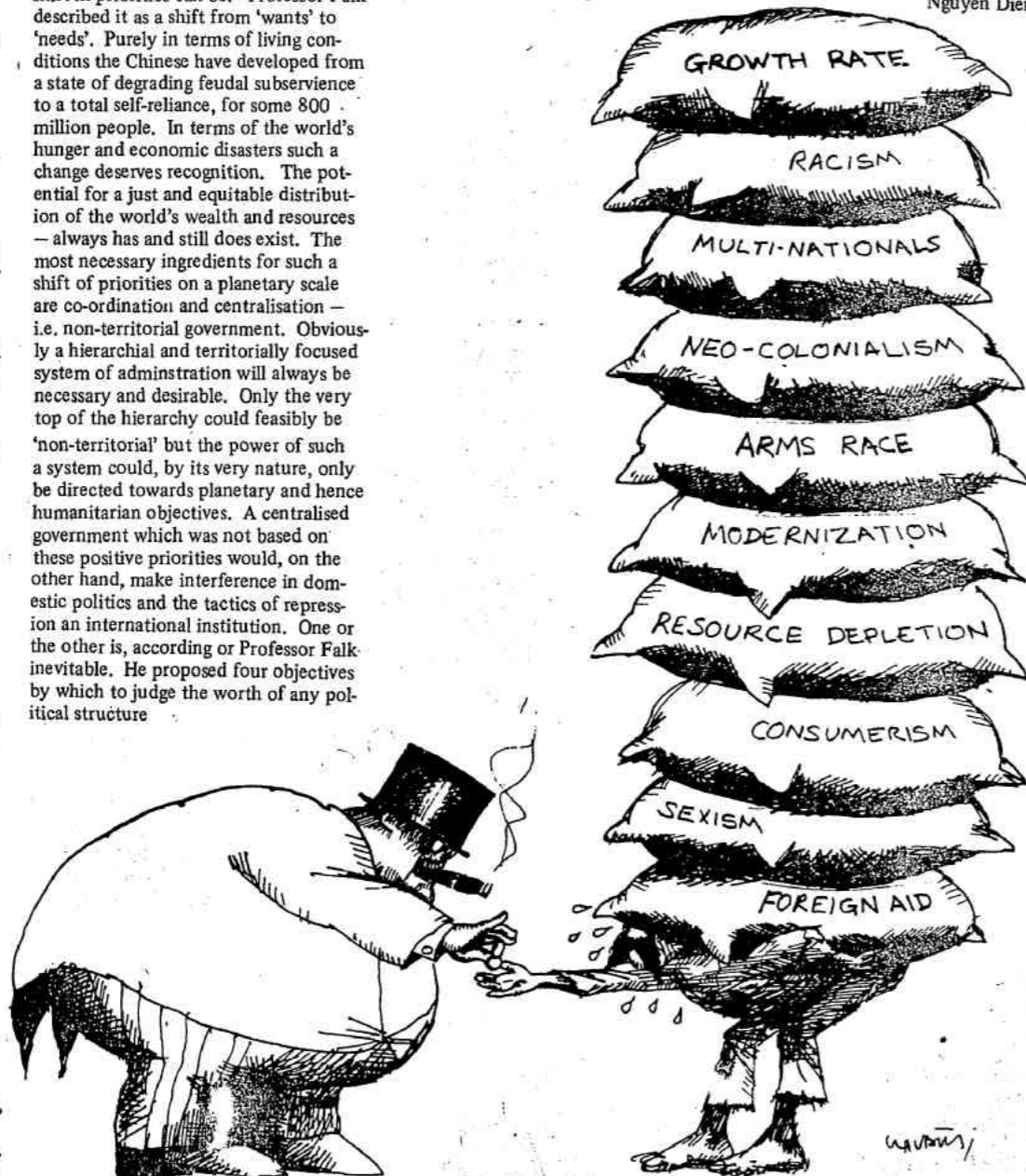
will and capacity to survive and rebuild over the US's intent to destroy it. Bridges, roads and houses have been rebuilt. Land, abandoned for a decade because of US bombing, is back in cultivation. An abundance of food can be purchased at the markets. The dynamism and spirit of the people, as well as their accomplishments to date, amply justify their total confidence that they can and will master the problems of reconstruction.

The relation between the people and the leaders is very close. "Their clothing is identical, their faces and hands equally warm and rough". People and cadres have an obvious mutual confidence and respect. The most significant and far-reaching achievement of the PRG has been to create a political and cultural revolution among the people. Professor Kolko was most impressed by what he terms "the revolutionary elan" of the people in the liberated areas.

The PRG's adherence to the policy of national reconciliation, in accordance with the Paris Agreement and despite its methodical violation by the US-Saigon regime, is also proving successful. Many soldiers forcibly drafted by Saigon are deserting to seek a life of peace in the liberated zone.

The impression gained by Prof. Kolko after his visit to the liberated areas is clear: "There is no substitute for seeing and sensing the life and strength of a whole region openly administered by the PRG to comprehend its organic power in Vietnam and the reasons it prevailed in the past and is certain to triumph in all the South in the future".

Nguyen Dien



OUTSIDE

On the 15-16th September, the Malaysian Government began demolishing squatters' houses in and around Johore Bharu. The squatters were like squatters anywhere in the world — poor people who own no land and construct makeshift dwellings to live in. Squatting is illegal under Malaysian law. On the 16th, the squatters began camping outside the Johore State offices in protest against the action of the Government. Students from the University of Malaya and from other institutions of higher learning, gave their support and became involved in the campaign. At 3.15 am on the 19th, five students were arrested including the Secretary-General of the University of Malaya Students' Union, Hishammudin Rai. Hisham is quite well known to AUS in general. He visited Australia in July of this year as one of the Malaysian delegates to the ASA Conference and was due to return to Australia and New Zealand towards the end of next week.

On Friday 20th, 2,500 people demonstrated in Kuala Lumpur in support of the squatters and demanded the release of the five. This demonstration passed without incident. On the 21st, a further demonstration of some 2,000 students appeared in the streets in protest over the Government's silence in the face of the demands from the day before. The demonstration was broken up by riot police and over 20 students were arrested.

Either on Friday or on Saturday, students occupied the University of Malaya in support of their demands. Early on Sunday morning, the 22nd, riot police in Johore Bharu moved in on the squatters. Over 80 people were arrested, including children. I also understand that a number of Malaysian students studying in Singapore (which is

only 25 miles away) were arrested. Meanwhile, on the campus, the extreme right wing of the student body are apparently now in control. With almost the entire leadership of the University of Malaya Students Union in jail, the progressive forces appear to be in some disarray. I understand that the Malaya Language Club in Malaysia and the Muslim Students Society led the right wing counter-attack, seized the University and have returned it to the University administration. The right wing have set themselves up into a new organisation which they are calling the Supreme Council of Patriotic Students.

I am told that the students of the national University in Kuala Lumpur are still supporting the squatters and the students in jail, as is the Agricultural University outside Kuala Lumpur. The Chinese Language Society at UM is also supporting the campaign. The University of Singapore Students Union and the Singapore Polytechnical Students Union are also in strong support. A lot of money has been raised. AUS has received a telephone call from Malaysia and a message from one of the student leaders which had been brought out of prison somehow. It asked that all Malaysian students in Australia be told what is going on and that a campaign of support be developed here amongst Malaysian, Australian and other overseas students. It was suggested that the issue of the squatters and their right to the land must be kept ahead of the issue of imprisonment of the student leaders. Apparently, it is one of the few times when people in situations similar to that of the squatters have really organised and stood up for themselves. It is reported that there is a very high involvement of Malay youth in the issue.

行信燕

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Oriental studies?

Writing brushes, ink, dictionaries and simple textbooks stocked.

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INSIDE

Tides in the affairs of education have been flowing swiftly past, and through, the Red Room this year. Recent years have seen Vietnam, Racism, Aboriginal Advancement and the Women's Movement occupying the chief place in the minds of many students and their teachers. Last year, the Black Mountain Tower, the struggles of FRELIMO and the violent ending of an experiment in democracy in Chile brought the people out to meetings and assemblies, while Watergate and the French nuclear tests attacked our minds from the east. This year there have been brave attempts, and spectacular success achieved for a better understanding of Bangla Desh and the third World generally, and two newspapers at least have given some space to political prisoners throughout the world.

But in these twelve months, in a comfortable university in which it is all too easy to be content with eating, sleeping and getting on with the next assignment, or sport, or talking with a small set of congenial companions, many of us (not enough) have been forced to think more about education itself. The first obvious signs were slogans on walls: EXAMS EAT PEOPLE. It is impossible to deny the strength of the dissatisfaction expressed by many students and members of departments alike about the content of courses, methods of assessment and overcrowded classes. The Students' Association and its Education Committee, Faculty Education Committees, the Student Welfare Committee, the Student Development Group, the 10/10 Committee, the Board of the SGS and its Standing Committee, the faculties themselves: all

of them have had this dissatisfaction on their agenda. There are channels of communication between them. They were able to formulate "desirable objectives" for the ongoing life of the university some at least of which attracted considerable support and sympathy from both staff and students. But there was not enough support — or rather, not enough communication — such as to avoid the confrontations at the Chancery and the switchboard of April, August and September.

There is a 'divine discontent' which will probably continue to exist even in a university where everyone is participating in important decision-making to an extent satisfactory to themselves. People will always be looking for ways of improving courses, absorbing new insights and adjusting to fresh discoveries. Not all the ingredients of the past winter of discontent have been of the divine sort. Important principles are at stake but in the

process of debating the "desirable objectives", especially those concerning the Students' share in determining the content of courses and methods of assessment, patience wore thin, people stopped listening to each other and apparent or suspected intransigence and aggressiveness became real.

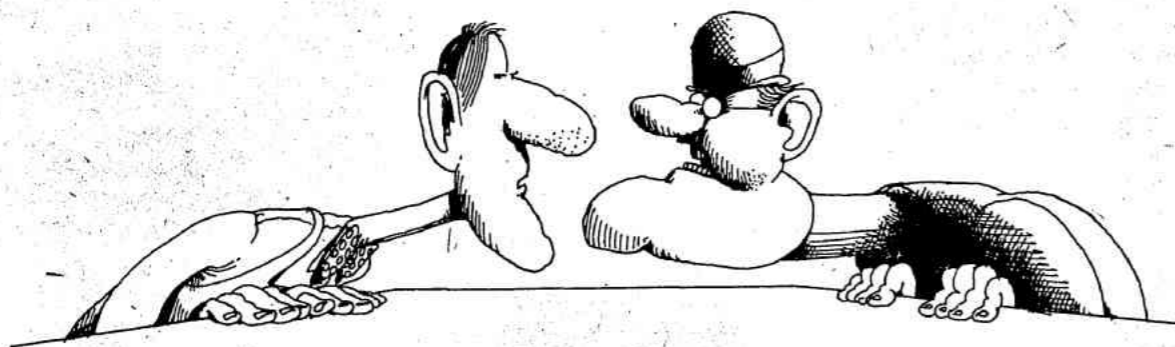
It is to the credit of the participants in the debates of Thursday 3 Sept. in the Mills Room and the Annexe alike that realism was. Even if very few people have got all they wanted, what has emerged from a torrid week should provide a basis for better communication among all those who have a stake in the life of the university. Time is now of the essence. The faculty has been endorsed as the most important unit in which students and staff can talk to each other about causes and assessment and methods of exchanging information, ideas and opinions by which students and teachers educate each other.

The Red Room hopes that everyone involved in the educational process will seize the opportunities offered for student-staff conversation about real things, so that Deans or Registrars will indeed have substantial progress on which to report each month, as is provided in last week's resolutions. One hesitates to recommend establishing yet another Court of Appeal to which can be referred disagreements between students of a department and the Head or staff of that department. What emerges from the history of these six months is that those involved in settling disagreements need enough detachment and independence to enjoy the confidence of ALL the disputants.

On with the communication!

GEORGE GARNSEY
The Red Room
alias
Chaplains' Office

The Union, ANU.



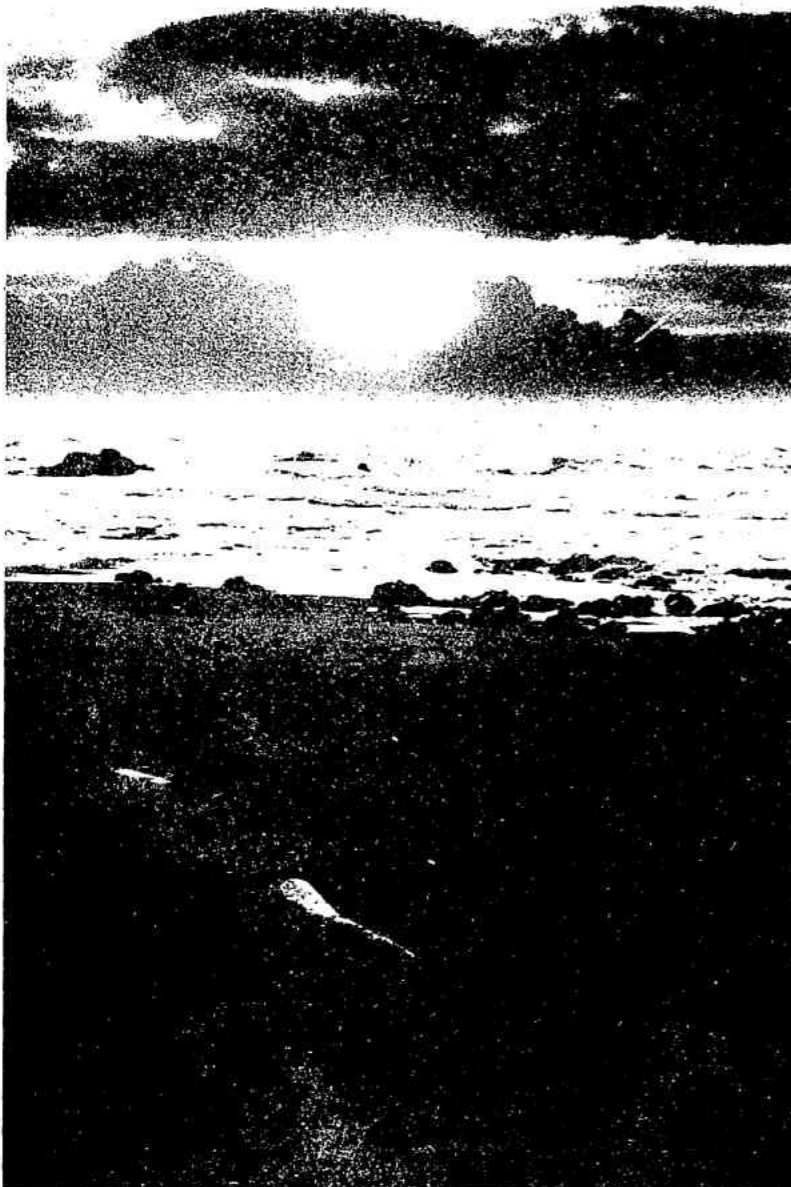
canberra poetry

Canberra Poetry: Winter '74 - The ANU Poetry Society's latest publication marks an advance in several ways: progression from a university literary magazine devoted to the work of student poets through last year's development as a magazine devoted to the Canberra region in general and representing the work of older and more established poets as well as young representatives of the *avant-garde*, on to this year's production of a magazine which without losing this regional character, now publishes poetry from all over. It has moved moreover from an annual to a quarterly, and from a poetry magazine with incidental pictorial embellishment to include, though this is only beginning, reviews and critical discussion. What would appear to be happening is the metamorphosis of a purely university magazine into a national poetry organ, on much the same lines as the Queensland journal, *Makar* a few years earlier.

Such a metamorphosis usually involves a clearly seen editorial policy and some continuity in editorship such as university journals, by their nature, are rarely able to achieve. A glance at the editors over the past few years shows that this is indeed the case and the progressive and intelligent editorial policy is plain to see when one compares the present issue with the book numbers.

What is also refreshing is to see that while most of the original poets are still contributing, there is a continual influx of names with a variety and spread of talents and styles. The danger of poetry magazines is that they tend to fall into the hands of cliques so that the editorial policy gets narrower and more puritanically exclusive - the New South Wales journal *New Poetry* which recently gave vent to a rather bitchy review of its Canberra contemporary is a case in point.

The contents of the Winter number are perhaps the strongest and most interesting collection yet to appear under this editorial policy and it is particularly interesting to compare the increase in technical skill and the release of imagination which this increase makes possible, when one compares the work of some of the poets with their poems in earlier issues: For example one could cite Alan Gould's 'Song of Comfort for Vietnam Child-Victim' in the ANU Poetry Society's first collection *I*. It was an effective and simple propaganda poem depending on a fairly obvious irony not much more than bitter sarcasm. This Winter number contains another propaganda poem 'To a Modern Appetite' in which the sophisticated refrains suggesting a *vers de societe* form such as a villanelle, give a savage force, by contrast, to the comminatory indignation of what is said: In general, Alan Gould's contribution, particularly the series of brief, economical, and vivid series of travel poems, seems to be the outstanding work in the volume. Mark O'Connor and Graham Jackson among the group of founding fathers are also remarkable for the way their art has grown more mature and more controlled without losing its



initial exuberance. Both are witty poets - Jackson's 'Ted Hopkins' is a gem of elegant nonsense which is still a perfectly serious poem. O'Connor on the other hand would appear to be moving away from witty parody to serious reflective poetry. His 'One-Tree Island' has a grave and sustained beauty which suggests emergence into a new vision and a new mastery.

Among the voices Daphne Olive is the most distinctive and distinguished, a cheering sign since young poets do so often tend to borrow one another's vocabulary and images.

Among the oldies, it is amusing to find Judith Wright and David Campbell getting out of their corsets and/or braces and prancing around in the nakedness of near-free verse; while Rosemary Dobson and Peter Skrzynecki (why do I instinctively class him with the older generation) perfect their own pure, spare and wholly satisfying classic line.

Finally one must mention the most self-denying of poets, David Brooks, who appears in the volume only as the producer of a set of splendid photographs which are in no sense illustrations but represent the equivalent of poetry in another medium.

A.D. Hope

azine should be to represent the Canberra region, and to provide an opportunity for local people to publish who would otherwise not have a chance. The first and second issues have this principle predominating.

However, at the time of the third issue, two other considerations began to conflict with this principle. Firstly, it became more and more difficult to maintain a standard of excellence in the work published, and secondly, the magazine was accused of a reverse bias in not publishing any of the well-known poets resident in the area, such as A.D. Hope, Rosemary Dobson, David Campbell, R.F. Brissenden and so on.

Also a third factor was beginning to become more obvious. It has always been our policy to present the magazine as well as could be, and as its sales and reputation grew, the possibilities in presentation also grew. We were greatly aided in achieving a book of excellence by the services of David Brooks, who has done all the photographs from the third edition on.

For these reasons the character of the magazine changed. It made more use of established poets, and poets with a growing reputation. It made more use of design possibilities with photographs, the cover, layout and so on. And most importantly the criterion of excellence came to predominate in editorial thinking and this, combined with the increase in contributions from elsewhere led, perhaps unfortunately, to the magazine becoming less of a picture of the poetic activity of the Canberra region. It has not become divorced from Canberra though, for we still publish many unknown local poets, because they write very well. What has happened is that the publication has ceased to provide a *cross section* of such verse.

We are left now, after a history including both the aim to publish unknown locals and the aim to publish quality and excellence, with the possibility of several different paths of development, and the question "What should our standards be?" has assumed a renewed importance.

I think personally that the answer is that there can be no real answer. Though we have worked with the catchcry 'Intelligence and Intelligibility', such a thing has no meaning until fleshed out in a real situation. It has meant with us a great respect for mastery of form and technique, though no preference for particular forms. We have no respect for obscurity, and little for those poems that set out to puzzle and deceive the reader, leaving him feeling tricked.

What we are working for, and hoping to achieve is, I think, a community of poets and poetry, which happens to be based on Canberra. Our allegiance is to the standards these people exemplify. We cannot determine what our standards *should* be, for they have to be the expression, through the sensibility of the editors, of this community of poets. All we can honestly say is that we aim for excellence.

Paul Bainaves.

The Making of Canberra Poetry

What should the standards of a poetry magazine be?

This question has forced itself on us, the editors of *Canberra Poetry* since its inception 18 months ago.

It is an important question, for two reasons. Firstly, the production of a magazine is not only a publishing activity, it is an artistic endeavour, and such artistry requires flexibility and variation.

And secondly, a magazine must attract and satisfy its readers.

Given this, how can our question be answered?

The first thing we must stipulate is that the standards must grow out of what the editors believe. The magazine's development is thus in a way predetermined. To show what significance this has, I will briefly describe the magazine's history.

Early in 1973 the question arose of how best to serve the interests of local poets, taking into account the considerable success of the book "I", which published a group of University poets. We who worked on the question at the time felt that the main stimulus behind the production of a new quarterly mag-

MAY THE BEST MAN WIN... ER

LIZ O'BRIEN

authorised: TURNER / OCKENDEN



POLICY, VIEWS AND PROJECTED PLANS

EDUCATION

I have been involved in the education campaign throughout 1974 and wholeheartedly support action taken this year towards educational reform. We must keep the campaign going next year if we are to have any chance of democratising the structure of this University. We must strive to have an effective say in the management of our lives, our futures and our careers.

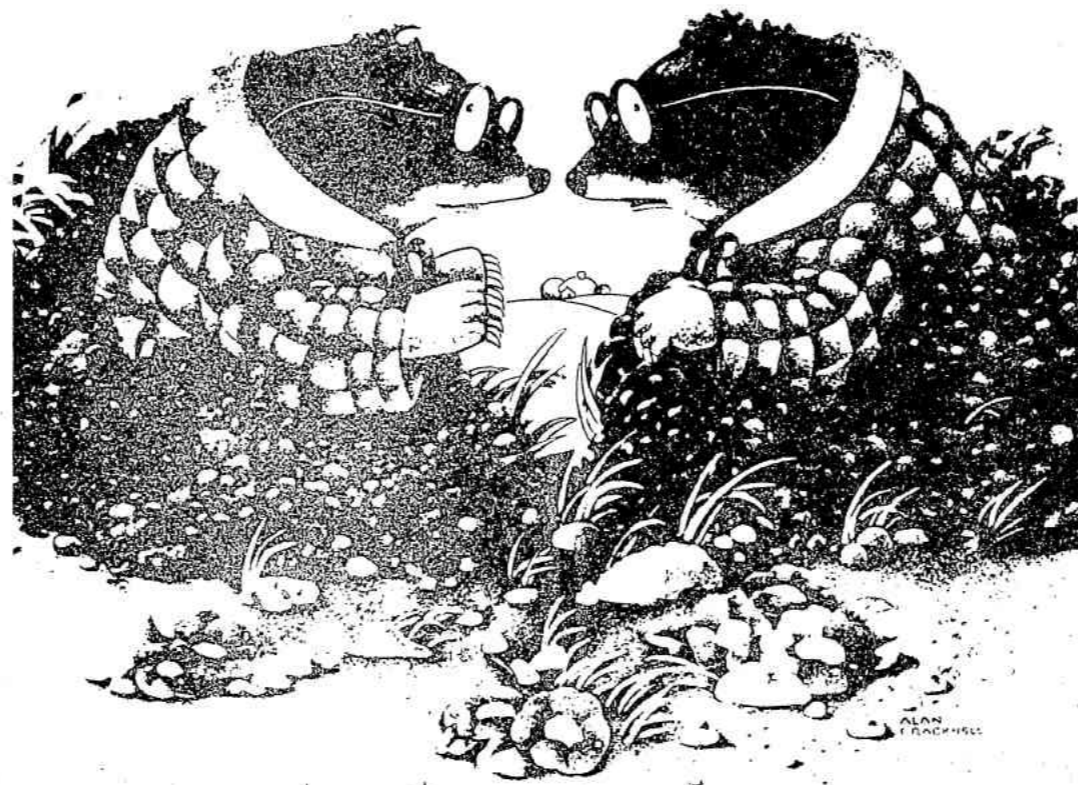
WELFARE

I feel that the SA has neglected its responsibilities in this area for too long. The co-operative creche needs our support to continue providing child care for single parents. We should be working towards the establishment of a free dental service and we must insist on more student participation in the general running of the health service.

In addition I would like to see more student control of the level of Hall fees and more awareness of the activities of clubs and societies on campus.

CURRICULUM VITAE:

Chairperson Clubs and Societies Committee 1974.
Acting Treasurer ANUSA 1974.
Women's Studies Committee.
ANUSA Education Committee.
Union House Committee.
Long-time member-of Canberra and campus Women's Movement.
Arts III.



ED GLOWREY

authorised: ROBB / ST



BUR / ANU

POLICY, VIEWS AND PROJECTED PLANS

Basically to attempt to provide some means for effective communications between students in general and the centres of power, be they in the form of student representative bodies, the University administration, and the general public where student interests are concerned.

The policy would be to treat each issue in the perspective of its individual merits.

CURRICULUM VITAE:

B.A. 1LL.B.4.
Vice Chairman C... C 1972.
Governing Bo... C 1972.
Woroni, Term.
Sports Council 15.
President ANU Spor... Union 1974.
Student Welfare Committee 1974.
Union Development Committee 1974.

Just before we went to press, Ed Glowrey withdrew from the election - Ed.

JULIUS ROE

authorised: REFSHAUGE / LOCKWOOD



CURRICULUM VITAE:

History Student
Active member:
ANU Labor Club (1973-4),
Anti-Apartheid Committee (1971-2),
Moralism Committee (1970-2),
Campaign for Low Cost Accommodation (1973-4),
Committee to Save Black Mountain (1973-4),
History Department Liaison Committee (1972-3),
Arts Faculty (1972-3),
Board Liaison Committee (1972-4),
Campaign against the Semester Calendar (1972-3),
Arts Faculty Education Committee (1972-3),
Chairman:
Students' Association Education Committee (1974).

POLICY, VIEWS AND PROJECTED PLANS

My activism is directed towards enabling us to make our decisions, to direct our own lives, and control our own environment. Only then can we become responsible for the condition of the world and at the same time become less responsible for its perpetuation. Being involved in our own decision making is not simply a process of continuous elections and referenda, if others are to create and execute the policies; we can only really be informed when we are involved in the total process.

EDUCATION

1. The achievement of an adequate minimum of effective student representation in decision making in the University.
2. The setting of maximum work loads and a more flexible policy on extensions (especially for part-time students).
3. An effective, university-assisted course and teacher evaluation.
4. The end of compulsory forms of assessment except where a substantial

majority of students in a class support a compulsory form (any appeal should be to an equal staff-student group).

5. Effective participation in all stages of the determination of course content.
6. The establishment of a Women's studies course.
7. Participation by students, at all levels of decision making. Students pay great respect to staff views; staff don't require a veto as well. Effective participation given at one level must not be taken away at another.

In this University we are expected to become educated without really being involved. We are served up the educational 'goods' in a package and are expected to digest it - criticising only its limited contents - and then to regurgitate it. Students do not in general, make decisions in their units and are at present only represented in significant numbers on committees outside the main decision making structure of the university. Thus, students are represented on committees advising advisory bodies. Students must have an effective voice for education to replace indoctrination and for society to benefit from this.

LOW COST ACCOMMODATION

The average full time student earns less than \$1500 per year from all sources. The student must join with community groups in fighting for essential social services in the ACT (health, transport, housing) and for local government (to end fiascoes like the Black Mountain Tower, the Molonglo Parkway and Reid House). In fighting for low cost accommodation for students, we must fight for low cost accommodation for the community. Hall fees must be reduced and alternatives must be provided by the university, co-operating with students. If necessary a protest live-in by students who have inadequate accommodation must be organised at the beginning of next year. It is a scandal that the university owns hundreds of dwellings which it rents at low rates

to academics while students are homeless.

In addition, I wish to continue to support student activity to bring to the attention of the community the situation of the Australian aborigines, the international struggle against racism and colonialism and other questions of national and international oppression and injustice.

In initiating moves for democratising the Students' Association in 1973 I was, and still am, determined to see that the Students' Association supports the individual welfare of all students and the activities of all significant campus groups. I do not believe in censorship and will seek to ensure all are heard and informed. My experience of Students' Association activities, and the mistakes I have made, have taught me that this can be done.

A.U.S. NEWS

BY TASMA OCKENDEN AUS SECRETARY

The students' national union conference held in the George Hotel, St. Kilda, from 20 to 23 August was the last of its kind likely to be held. As Neil Maclean, the current President, said in a subsequent circular, "at a time when the Union has sixty six affiliates and is engaged in a myriad of complicated activities, we are still trying to run the Council in the same way we did when there were six affiliates, and the Union was little more than a debating society." In a room a half the size of the University bar, approximately 300 delegates, in various states of fatigue bordering on mindless stupor, tried to discuss issues of crucial importance to the whole of the student body of Australia, and this almost continuously for four days and nights.

Due to an early motion put forward by the women's group, the George will no longer house the Union's conferences. Advertising itself as a 'Peeler's Paradise' and 'Birdwatchers Page 8

Showplace', the George actively promotes the objectification of women; the Council decided at last to put its money where its mouth is and pay a little more for a less sexist conference environment. However, it is clear that a larger conference hall, with an atmosphere more congenial to rational discussion, will not in itself absolve the chaos and alienation experienced by many at this Council. The Regional Conferences, as demonstrably manageable forums, must involve themselves in a more detailed serious discussion of policy. The Union must work towards a situation whereby delegates come to Council already familiar with the arguments on both sides of any issue, ensuring that Council time is not taken up by lengthy instructional lectures and useless rhetorical debate.

As part of a general expression of no-confidence in the persisting alienating bureaucratic leadership of the Union, the ANU delegation, on a bloc vote, decided to abstain from the elect-

ion of the Union president for 1975. The current Services Vice President, Ian MacDonald, won by a narrow majority from the current General Vice President. This situation is indicative of a union grown so cumbersome in its nature and purpose that no-one outside the Secretariat can now attain the necessary competence in the ongoing union business, conducted as it is within the walls of the Secretariat building. This means that the onus to arouse student mass action obviously lies very heavily on activists at the local level. Students must recognize that the existing union cannot itself promote grass roots political activity; it can only back-up, and provide communication with other constituents. Regionalism makes this proposition rather more feasible.

On a more specific level, certain things did emerge from the smoke-filling room. The influence exerted at the Council by the women's groups has already been mentioned. Women con-

tributed more to this Council, both in terms of number of delegates and in valid discussion on a variety of issues, than ever before. \$800. was allocated at Council towards the printing of educational material on women's issues in the final part of this year, in preparation for a national AUS Women's Campaign to be held in 1975, to coincide with the UN International Women's Year.

The Race relations department excited a great deal of emotional debate, and conceivably some commitment, on the question of increasing the level of white student awareness of aboriginal affairs. An information booklet will be published and distributed to constituents about black demands for land rights and self determination. On the day immediately following Council, a march was organized through the streets of Melbourne, demonstrating the union's contempt of an all-white jury finding Fred Fogarty, Darling aboriginal activist, guilty of all

charges laid against him while he was defending land rights last year. Fogarty is at present a political prisoner of our white state.

The Free Khoo Ee Liam Campaign, now underway in Canberra, received considerable support at Council. AUS resolved to act in solidarity with Malaysian and other overseas students protesting against continual surveillance of their home governments. Apart from the obvious issue of the rights of overseas students, Australian students showed concern at the interference in Australian affairs by a foreign government.

After the furore of the Middle East debate early this year, Council approached the question this time considerably more gingerly and with what could be described as common sense. The general attitude was that AUS must step up educative work amongst the union membership of the real history of the Middle East situation. No controversial motions apportioning

blame or guilt were put up. However, self-proclaimed Zionist students present at the conference seemed to agree that the plight of the Palestinian people in the continuing squalor of the camps, was not something that could be simply ignored, while busily proclaiming the strength and beauty of the Israeli state cause. It is probable that the Middle East question will be raised again in the form of resolution ratification next year and that debate this time will be sustained by a little more tolerance and political understanding.

The ANU delegation found that the Education Campaign experience at this University was being repeated at many other union constituents. A series of localized actions, spontaneously arising on the questions of assessment and course reform, is an apparently nation-wide trend. The Education portfolio of the union sees its role in this primarily as a resource centre, taking a low-profile in terms of direct stimulation. A handbook on alternat-

ives to the examination system is readily available from them.

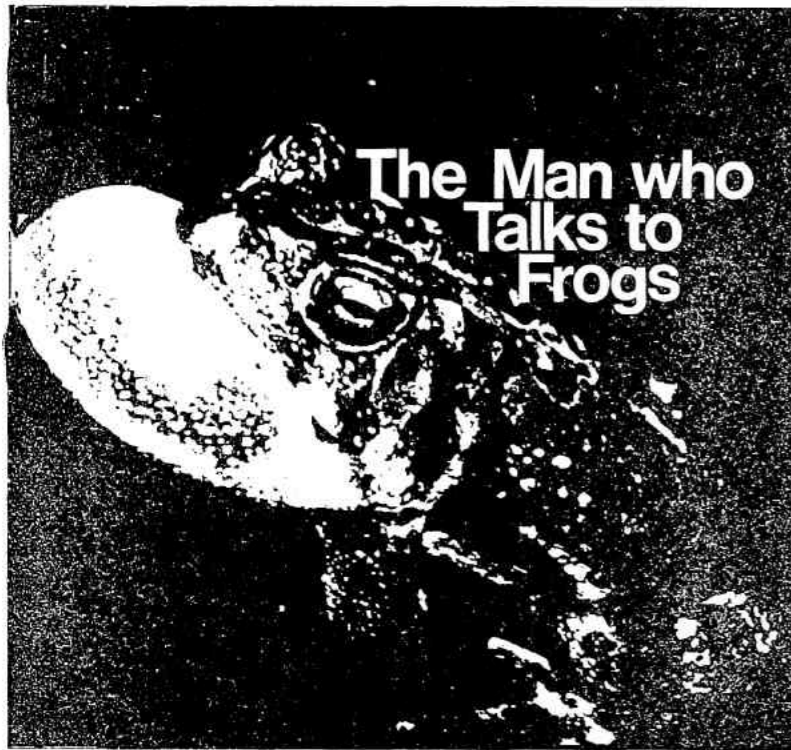
Many other issues were raised at August Council, involving environment and social action, culture, travel and insurance etc. Articles specifically covering each would do far more justice to the problems discussed and resolutions made. The special position of the environment/social action portfolio will be described in another article, to be written by our local ANU protagonist, Frank Muller. It is interesting to note that the next editor of National U will be Ron Thiele, the current editor of Caesarian. He will undoubtedly provide a contrast to Franz Timmerman, who incidentally successfully thwarted all resolutions at Council condemning his somewhat blinkered political approach, by asserting the right of editorial freedom.

In concluding, one thing needs to be made clear. The naive fear often expressed by students that conferences are manipulated by a small tight clique

August Council. Even more than is usually the case, delegates who could be vaguely described as left-wing, were hopelessly split in their ideas of policy direction. For example, the LaTrobe delegation became notorious in its championing of revolutionary Australian independence, complete with Eureka flags and obliteration of fascist names of universities. However, this is not to deny the serious contribution this particular delegation had to make. It looks to be sometime before the 'left' in the union loses a little of its dogmatism, and works towards a little revolutionary consolidation.

Eat it up, son,
and stop playing
with your food.

THE BUCHANAN REPORT!



THE UROC ANNUAL REPORT

1973-74

Does anyone remember voting last year for an undergraduate representative of (University) Council ("UROC")? Well ... that was me - at least until the end of last month, when Allan Murray-Jones took over. Over the last twelve months, the one thing that has particularly struck me is the fact that very few people know there is such an animal as a UROC, let alone who it is, let alone what it does. So, because of all the sweeping generalisations which follow, you can look upon this perhaps as the UROC Annual Report for 1973-74.

UROC is a funny job. It's a full time job and actual Council meetings are only a small part of the workload. You're a representative of undergraduate students - not the Students' Association. The President of the Students' Association - Michael Dunn - is on Council by virtue of his office. But UROC has to work fairly closely with the Students' Association because it's the only centralised information-collecting and disseminating agency for students that there is. It co-ordinates student activities. This means that UROC gets pretty involved in any Students' Association campaigns that are going. This, in itself, didn't make much difference to me anyway; I had been involved in education and other campaigns a little earlier than taking on the UROC position. But my personal view was and still is that the UROC position should be politicised - rather than being used as a comfortable sinecure to which ageing student representatives can be kicked upstairs.

Despite the April confrontation with Council, that body is not an initiating power in the University - it receives recommendations and may act upon them. Very occasionally Council may rough out a policy for the whole University - but usually only as part of its reaction to an event or proposal - like for example, the Students' Association education campaign.

From this, it can be seen that Council isn't really a great place for UROC and the ANUSA President to initiate great plans for change or reform. The principal value of having a UROC is that students have then, presuming feedback, some idea of what's going on in the corridors of power in the Univer-

sity - specifically, the third floor corridor of the Chancelry. When UROC and ANUSA President have a great deal of work to do for a Council meeting, it means they're doing their best to fend

off yet another attack on the Students' Association or on students generally. Quite frankly, a Council meeting was regarded as a success when anti-student motions were defeated - and nothing more. Only occasionally did students benefit positively from the presence of students on Council in terms of Council action.

One instance that springs to mind is the enquiry into student fees for and the management of the halls of residence. Another is the issue of student representation (or rather, the form it will take) on the Board of the Faculties - which is going to replace the Board of the School of General Studies.

From all this it might seem that ANU Council is ridden with student-bashers and people determined to do in the Students' Association. That couldn't be further from the truth. As a matter of fact, the Chancelry heavies are in a distinct minority on Council. It's invariably the Liberal Party businessmen, the parliamentarians (when they turn up) and non-professional representatives (with the occasional exception) who follow a policy of (bleeding-heart, patronising) non-interference in student affairs. And this is so even when students interfere with *their* affairs.

To demonstrate what I mean, we are all aware how the governing bodies of other tertiary institutions love to get stuck into student association/guild/union fees. At the last meeting of Council (on 13 September), the ANU Students' Association fee rise, approved at an ANUSA general meeting, was approved quite as a matter of form.

On the other hand, Council can be very interested in student affairs when it is the quality of our education which is at issue.

For example, when the Dean of the Faculty of Science presented the annual report for that Faculty at September's Council, your student representatives were fumbling around trying to clothe in polite Councilese an attack on the conservative assumptions underlying

the report. Your representatives were, as usual, brushed off. But at least one other member took up the cudgel and in a highly competent fashion proceeded to beat the Dean with it. The only trouble is that I don't think the Dean understood - nor do I think he ever could. Similarly, fun and games are always assured upon presentation of the Economics Faculty report - not that they ever understand either!

So to see Council as a distant body disinterested in education is not really fair. Council is very interested, but I'm not sure that academics in the Departments take much notice of it - they're too concerned for their precious "autonomy" and "academic integrity".

The woeful lack of knowledge of many members of Council, particularly (and naturally) those living interstate, of what goes on in the university - what the campus is really like - what departmental liaison committees are really like - is all a little dispiriting at times. Even administration heavies are occasionally disappointed by Council's lack of enthusiasm for carefully planned and visionary blueprints for development of the University; the administration's property and plans people couldn't stir Council out of its disinterest in campus development to get even an expression of "welcome delight" or "disgust" or whatever for the plans to landscape the



University entrance. The plans had taken quite some time and really quite good people were involved in the conception of the whole idea. An awful lot of money is to be spent on it.

But perhaps campus development and physical and social environment are bad subjects to pick on. In that department, Council is quite hopeless really. Witness the pathetic attempts to do something about the Black Mountain Tower, the Molonglo Parkway or even our own burgeoning traffic and parking problem!

A term on Council, though, is recommended for anyone who thinks activism, occupations and mass action are

no way to go about things. Just one indication of how unrepresentative and above the dust of battle is Council can be demonstrated by the fact that (incredible though it must sound) it is practically forbidden in Council to speak of any member as a "representative" - for that smacks of responsibility to an electorate, and Council is responsible to no-one. It is regarded as a positive asset to the University to have a body comprised of a substantial number of lay people, a body which is not involved in university affairs except to act as a rubber stamp (or not to act, as the case may be), a body, meeting *in camera*, which involves only a minute proportion of university people in the supervision of university affairs. This notion is currently being questioned by a few members of Council, your ex UROC and ANUSA President among them, but I fear that the view will prevail for some time to come.

On the other hand, the fact that Council does comprise a large number of lay members is one safeguard against arbitrary governance by the academic Boards and their Standing Committees. Students, as an interest group, can invariably be assured of a fairer hearing by Council than they will ever receive from the Board of the SGS - if only because the Board of the SGS is not in the habit of giving anyone other than its own professors any sort of hearing at all.

Finally, a few random thoughts that can be passed on:

- * that an average of 4½ committees seem to be set up by each meeting of Council;
- * that each committee has a standard ritual formula for membership: The Vice-Chancellor, the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, the Deputy Chairman of the Board of the School, the Deputy Chairman of the Board of the Institute, one member each chosen from the professorial staff of the School and the Institute, one member each chosen from the non-professorial staff of the School and the Institute, a representative from the RSA, ... and the President of the Students' Association;
- * that the biscuits served with the tea or coffee at University meetings are very dull and plain;
- * that lawyers in any number on Council are a menace to the University community;
- * that Nuggett Coombs is the best Chancellor this University could ever have.

DAVID BUCHANAN

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ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Nominations are invited for the election of Directors, who retire by rotation. Such nominations other than of a retiring Director shall be signed by two or more members and shall be accompanied by a memorandum signed by the candidate signifying his desire to be a candidate.

Nominations should be lodged at the Registered Office, 76 - 84 Bay St, Broadway, Sydney, by 4pm. on Thursday October 3, 1974.

Candidates should be 21 years of age or over.

September 16, 1974.

F. Hume,
Secretary.

MUSIC



Every once in a great while an artist achieves total rapport with his work. Be it a painter who has just created a canvas masterpiece or a writer who has completed a classic novel, there is infrequently that point where he finds satisfaction with his work. During the past three years John Mayall has been sitting on that peak with a group of musicians supreme in their respective fields. The English-born musician felt that the ensemble, which included guitarist Freddy Robinson, bassist Victor Gas-kin, drummer Keef Hartley and horn-men Red Holloway and Blue Mitchell, was one of the most creative he ever worked with and in his own words: "That last band was good and so easy to work with, it was fresh and challenging every night. Now, something like that could go on for ever and ever; it could cook for years and years and years, but that's not really progress. So it was time for a change".

For John the change comes in the form of a new band and new music. Just underway on an extensive European tour, Mayall felt people were looking for new faces and a new "sound", so quite simply he obliged them. The former lineup had toured Europe on and off for three years so he felt the time was ripe for forming a new band to take over. The new outfit presents an interesting combination of instruments and will assuredly be the producer of an entirely virgin set of Mayall sounds. Basic rock and roll is the foundation here, a return to the straighter and funkier blues bag after the jazzier textures of the Holloway/Mitchell band. "It's more 1, 2, 3, 4, you know? More of a straight funk, boogie music."

But, rest assured that the music will be a great deal more than the overly saturated primal 12 bar. For in all his past incarnations the once bearded/now beardless guitarist/pianist has always injected just that little bit extra

which has made his music constant notches above the expected. As early as the classic "Bluebreakers" album which featured the young genius Eric Clapton, John was already experimenting with horns (John Almond, Alan Skidmore, Dennis Healey) and guitars in symbiotal pairings as well as delving into irregular chord progressions. Later the 40 year old musician turned the blues world on its ear when he featured a band sans drums. Including Jon Mark on acoustic guitar, Steve Thompson on electric bass and Johnny Almond on saxophones and flutes this quartet was first celebrated on the appropriately titled "Turning Point" album. Followed by three other albums without drummers ("USA Union", "Empty Rooms", "Memories")

While the new band incorporates a drummer, it is an amalgam of past efforts and blends the very finest blues and jazz elements. "There's only one horn (Red Holloway from the former outfit), but what I envisage is that Red can use his horn on unison stuff with the harmonica or the guitars; you could team the-horn up with one of the other instruments. Also, Red can play the piano and sing, I play the piano, which I imagine I'll be doing mostly, but who knows? I may split it all up evenly. Any way it will be interesting to look forward to because anything new is interesting." An intriguing feature of the band is the addition of two guitarists to the basic keyboard/bass/drums format. John sees the possibilities of teaming up the guitars and horn to create a section sound, coupling the string instruments with the piano to produce varying melodic lines and abandoning the worries for guitar on the more basic blues material. "There's a lot of possibilities just because of what everybody plays. So I can well imagine when we go on the road there will be a lot of moving around from instrument

to instrument."

Europe is sure to be awed by this newest Mayall menagerie and those who follow him religiously are sure to exclaim: "He's done it again!" The band finds big and burly Soko Richardson on drums, the intensely creative Larry Taylor on bass, a freckled Red Holloway on various horns and the twin guitars of Randy Resnick and High Tide Harris. The group naturally fell together after preliminary phone calls by John and all living within close proximity of each other have already engaged in serious rehearsal sessions. An all American band, Mayall had thoughts of putting together an English outfit, but a return to his native England this past Christ-

mas erased any ideas he might have had. "I was just out of touch with England and the musicians and found I could relate much easier over here. I can work much better from my home base than if I had to co-ordinate out of a hotel room, which is what I had to do."

The sextet has begun some initial work in the studio and if the sessions atop John's hillside home are any indication of the sounds to come, the ears are in for a loadful. With the interweaving of Randy's and High Tide's guitars coupled with Larry's bumping bass runs, Soko's thundering drumming and Red's oh-so-sweet horn lines the outcome should be pretty easy to guess.

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Editor: Shane Maloney.
Typing: Marie Beer.
Layout: John Madden, Diane Fieldes, Jo-anne Langenberg, Alan 'Pom' Gould.

So, here's what we do
We start this underground paper,
GROOVY TIMES and we stick in some
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some psykic-delic artwork & raps on
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john MAYALL

WITH HIS NEW ROCK 'N' BLUES BAND

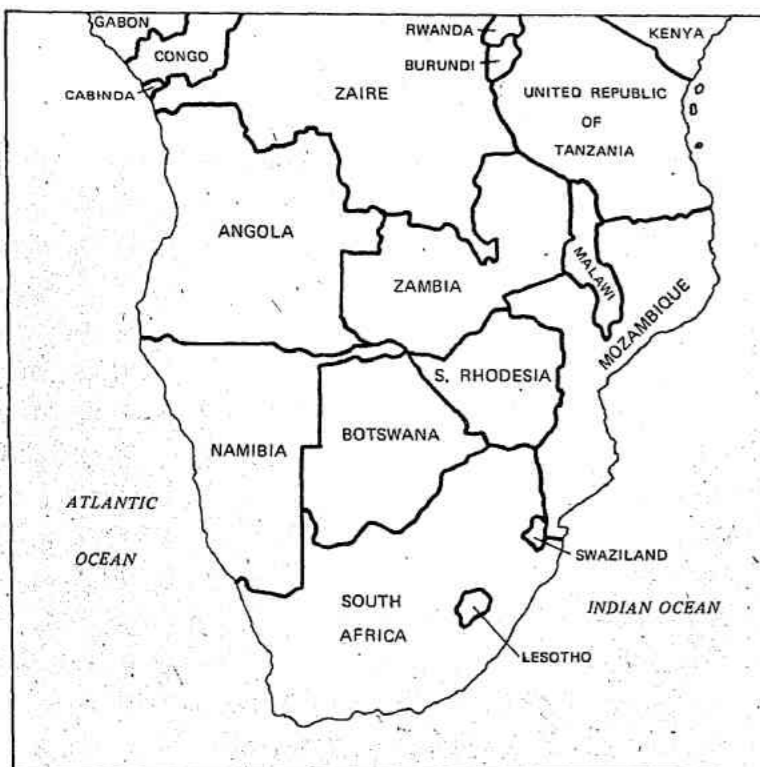
(featuring Larry Taylor (bass) and Soko Richardson (drums))

Book at Canberra Theatre (49-7600), Bouchier's and Swing Shop.

CANBERRA THEATRE TUESDAY 15 OCT. 8 pm

ANSETT

NAMIBIA



The people of Namibia, a territory formerly known as South West Africa, are represented at the United Nations by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

Namibia was brought under the direct administration of the UN in 1966 when the General Assembly found that South Africa had failed to carry out its obligations to the people under its League of Nations Mandate. In terminating the Mandate, the Assembly set up a Council for Namibia to administer the Territory and ensure its early independence. But South Africa has refused to give up its control of the Territory, although both the Assembly and the Security Council have called for its withdrawal.

The Security Council has warned South Africa that it will consider the "necessary steps or measures" if South Africa does not pull out of Namibia, where South Africa has imposed its colonialist and racist system over the African majority. The Council has called on all States to take economic and diplomatic steps recognizing the illegality of South Africa's presence in Namibia.

The Council's action followed a major advisory opinion by the International Court of Justice, which ruled on 21 June, 1971 that the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia was illegal; South Africa was under obligation to withdraw; and UN Members were obliged to recognize the illegality of South Africa's presence and the invalidity of its acts on behalf of or concerning Namibia.

Both the Security Council and the General Assembly have condemned South Africa for refusing to comply with UN decisions.

In 1972 the Security Council asked the Secretary-General to contact the South African Government and other parties in an effort to move Namibia towards self-determination and independence. Mr Waldheim later visited Pretoria and Namibia itself, and met representatives of the Namibian people as well as South African officials. A special representative was appointed by the Secretary-General to continue the contacts. The Council was seeking to establish "the necessary conditions so as to enable the people of Namibia, freely and with strict regard to the principles of human equality, to exercise their right to self-determination and independence".

South Africa had taken steps to divide the Territory into separate tribal "homelands", but Mr Waldheim stressed that self-determination must apply to Namibia as a whole. The Security Council and the Council for Namibia reaffirmed the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia.

In May 1973, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council that South Africa's position was "still far from coinciding" with the UN resolutions. In the light of this report and of developments relating to Namibia, including further steps by South Africa to implement its "home-lands" policy, a policy opposed by the majority of African opinion, the Security Council, in a resolution adopted on 11 December 1973, decided to discontinue further efforts on the basis of its 1972 decision.

The average annual income of Africans in the 'home-lands' (from whence contract labour is drawn) is AS76 — compared with AS2003 for

Whites. The General Manager of the American diamond giant, the Tsumeb Corporation, was quoted in 1972: "I do not subscribe to the attitude that if a company — by its initiative, skills and so on — is making big profits, it is necessary to contribute them to labour". Tsumeb's average annual profit in the preceding five years had been AS15 million.

"I do not claim that it is easy for men of different races to live at peace with one another. I myself had no experience of this in my youth, and at first it surprised me that men of different races could live together in peace. But now I know it to be true and to be something for which we must strive. The South African Government creates hostility by separating people and emphasizing their differences. . . . Separation is said to be natural process. But why, then, is it imposed by force?"

We believe that South Africa has a choice — either to live at peace with us or to subdue us by force. If you choose to crush us and impose your will on us then you not only betray your trust, but you will live in security for only so long as your power is greater than ours. No South African will live at peace in South West Africa, for each will know that his security is based on force and that without force he will face rejection by the people of South West Africa."

A short list of companies involved in the Namibian mineral industry reads

like a who's who of the mining world. Because of South African concern that ownership of the territory's mineral wealth is dominated by foreign interests (in 1964 the two mines which accounted for 95% of total production were foreign-controlled), South African State corporations have entered the industry. Principal among these are the Industrial Development Corporation, ISCOR (tin mining) and SOEKOR (oil exploration).

Nonetheless, South Africa has used the attractiveness of a cheap mining industry to attract the capital investment required to make its role of Namibia economically worthwhile, and to ensure the continuation of the status quo.

One outstanding example is the Rio Tinto Zinc uranium mine at Rossing (RTZ is the parent company, of CRA, whose operations in Australia and Niugini are well known). The Rossing mine is being exploited in partnership with the State-controlled Industrial Development Corporation. The South-African Government has control over the use of the uranium mined at Rossing. It is the supply of uranium from the RTZ mine at Rossing which made possible the announcement in July 1974 by the Vice-President of South Africa's Atomic Energy Board that South Africa can if necessary produce a nuclear bomb.

Two Australian companies, Devex Ltd. and Stellar Mining NL, have interests in diamond mining in the Lower Orange River.

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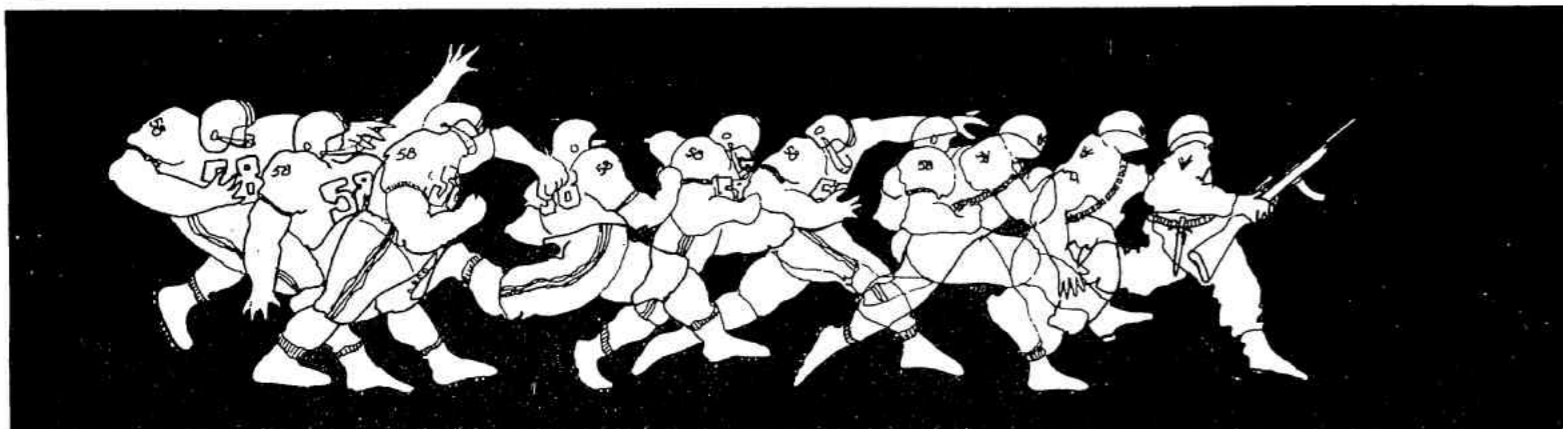
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Sport As A Cultural Microcosm



Paul Slick

Perhaps it's a little late to be informed with the Annual heavy grind upon us. But then there's another year around the corner if you're still around and thinking of returning to the fold.

Sports on campus is like the Administrative body; it's always there and hopefully always will be. To some it's an enigma as their needs are not appeased with the Sporty life and the \$16 Rip-off is like an irritating boil. Yet to others it's a way of life not solely but an enriching experience which goes hand in hand with youth, vigour and imagination.

Sports Union back in the good old days was founded on the basis of looking after those other interests which go with Uni. life. Similarly other groups such as the Students' Association care for those other interests which can be said to be non-sporting. To coin a hackneyed cliché, lately reproduced by the now retired Assistant Registrar, Jack Sharp, 'life is much happier with people who play games' and 'perhaps the University should make participation in games a necessary condition for admission to a course.' So long as interests are fostered and spirit engendered, no matter what organisations provide, there is relief in the demands of campus life.

Of course the criticism that Sport provides for the elitist minority is often a valid argument when one looks at the statistics of participation. The cry of 'what about the other 50 per cent' is always valid around budget allocation time or when the Intersarsity contests are being held. One can always nestle in the cosy cloisters of democratic principles and say that 'I was given a mandate to carry out your wishes and what I've done can be justified'. So perhaps the pondering questions can be better answered by ourselves when we digress into our own involvement in the issues.

The 'Democratic' process at election time in early March provides Sports Union with the interests of its members body. For whom one votes represents your interests in the plans of progress for your activities. If one disdains the choice of candidates at the box then it's up to you to seek a voice for your vested interests and activities.

As individuals, the way is rough, but sympathetic ears are often handy when ruffled feathers find it difficult to tread the well worn paths. One must remember that Sports Council is made up of at least thirteen representatives and surely one can see your way. So

don't despair and look for a champion of your cause; they are heard and well remembered.

To most however the wants and needs are well satisfied. With a glittering array of many and varied activities, Sports Union does offer to the majority their specialised interests. With over thirty club activities and many new ideas constantly under discussion Sports Union continues to expand. Recent additions have been in the varying Martial Arts, Volleyball, Womens International, Rules Basketball and possibly reconstituted Baseball. There are provisions for the non-competitive in Interhall and social contests whilst provision is made where possible for the free spirit who wants to do their own thing. All in all those who do participate enjoy some medium of success in their venture whilst they are backed by the governing body.

This year on the competitive side ANU Australian Rules won their way into the minor smi final against local competition. The same team won their division of the Intersarsity contest and gained promotion to the 1st Division competition of the 1975 Intersarsity contest. The ANU Rugby League 3rd Grade Team, well supported from the boys from John XXIII College, were unfortunate to be defeated 5-3 in the Grand Final of the local competition. The ANU Soccer Club won the local Second division competition. The ANU Hockey Club reached semi finals in five grades, whilst other clubs enjoyed a medium of success.

As hosts to three Intersarsity competitions this year, caps off to the Australian Rules Club, the Tennis Club, and the Ski Club for their organisation and running of the contests. In their own words 'we only set out to make the I.V.'s the best yet' and from all reports their efforts did not go unrewarded.

In other Sports a deepening sense of fellowship and friendship pervaded the groups and it is most pleasing to see the spirit in which individuals bonded together to enjoy the games and interests common to the Groups. Organisational problems seem to have highlighted some of the more expensively orientated clubs and it is with some regret that difficulties with financial problems have soured some club activities and the spirit of the members.

Sports Union on the other side of the fence has done much to foster these activities and whilst Club demands for grants have generally been complied with in the way of affiliation and regist-

ration fees, maintenance and equipment grants, and some costs associated with Intersarsity expenses, Sports Union has paved the way, as in previous years, to provide additional facilities on campus for recreational purposes.

With the opening of the Squash Courts in 1973, many individual members have taken up playing Squash as a recreational activity to meet exercise needs. Sports Council at the present is conducting a feasibility study for the construction of a large Indoor centre, Specialist Gymnasia, Change Rooms and an Indoor Heated Swimming Pool. Much will depend on the generosity of the Australian Universities Commission Grants for the 1976-8 Triennium and avenues for loans over extended periods. Whilst some of these projects have been mooted in previous years considerable groundwork has been covered to ensure commencement of part of the projects in the coming year.

At the same time Sports Council has been greatly concerned over the way funds have been distributed, are being distributed and will be distributed. For some time membership of affiliated clubs has not been confined to Sports Union members largely due to the recruiting activities of clubs concerned. Sports Council by the terms of its constitution is empowered to deny grants to the Clubs whilst this situation exists and although Sports Council has decreed that from the 1974/5 summer season Club membership will be confined to Sports Union members only, the attitude of Clubs seems to be one that the parent body is bluffing and that the blind eye will be turned away once again in the coming year. Whilst Sports Council is continually subjected to the clamouring demands of its members for facilities and for grants, future funds will be more carefully allocated and group activities may not be as well considered as they have been in the past.

Club 'self help' has also diminished to an almost non-existent level and it is disappointing to see Clubs totally relying on the Sports Union for all financial needs. Clubs like the Sailing Club are time and time again accommodated with their requests, to a degree, with their continuing evidence of self-help, and it is pleasing to note that their present headquarters will be demolished and a new clubhouse constructed at Yarralumla Bay in the next few months by Sports Union.

Escalating inflation has denied Sports Union from adopting similar practices of other Universities in subsid-

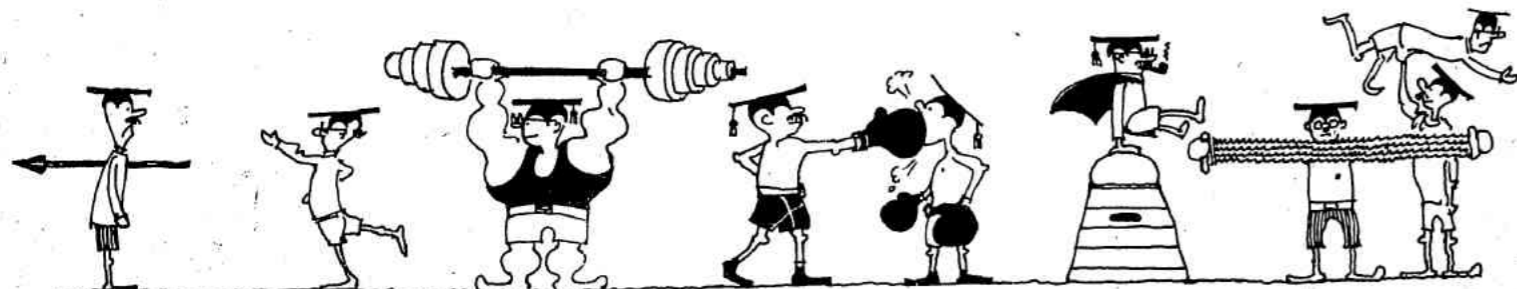
ising competitors to Intersarvities in other states. Although some subsidies were given until 1972 for travelling and accommodation, this practice ceased as individuals were abusing the privileges regarding subsidies and having a own members.

Other areas presently being considered by Sports Union are the construction of the new multipurpose oval between the Chifley Library and the Law School. Although no tenders of significance were received for the construction of four all-weather tennis courts, thanks to the fine efforts of the University Staff, the project is anticipated to be completed under the wing of the University Property and Plans Department. Sports Union is also well rewarded by the fine efforts of the Grounds and Maintenance Staff in the good time at the expense of other members. Subsidies are now only paid for travelling to Western Australia, Tasmania and Townsville. While Sports Union fosters sports among members and between other Universities, the priorities lie on the home campus for facilities and activities between our colossal task of keeping grounds and facilities in first class condition; a show piece compared to similar facilities at other Universities. Fortunately, Sports Union has benevolent fathers upstairs!

At Administrative levels, faces come and go in the Sports Union office and it is hoped that the troubles of the members do not fall on deaf ears when approached. It is pleasing to note the willingness of members to assist in staffing and doing the odd jobs to keep the Sports Union functioning. This of course has its benefits in keeping costs down and although at times some areas seem neglected the advantages of members labour outweigh the disadvantages of costly outside contractors. One other factor of notable mention is that the expertise of past executives has not been lost and Sports Union benefits greatly from their continued associations.

To all those Sports on campus, Sports Union trusts that its efforts have not been in vain. For those others who have had little involvement in the games the 'elitist' play, there's still time to talk it over with Sports Union. There's always room for more Sport on campus and maybe compulsory participation in games is not such a far flung idea for admission to University. The mind boggles at the thought.

ANUSU.





After a year of excitement, experimentation and change, the Radio Station has introduced many new developments — not the least of which has been an increase of 30% in transmission time. This has meant a tremendous increase in manpower and in the time that it takes to organise effective programming. Side by side with extensions in the hours of programming have gone improvements and developments in the quality and type of programmes presented. New developments in programming include programmes such as pipeline, nonesuch afternoons and the increase in political comment and discussion programmes. When it is realised that the time taken for production of pretaped shows is in the vicinity of at least four to one the amount of sheer effort involved in a twenty minute campus news production becomes obvious. In effect it takes the news department two days to collect and an afternoon to collate those magical twenty minutes. With two weekly news productions even full time students with the slackest units begin to have difficulty in finding the time involved.

The programme schedule itself has been the subject of a great deal of thought and innovation on behalf of the administration committee. Although it has been substantially modified for the station's use, it is based on a block programming system similar to that in use with the CBS network in the United States. Thus the station has endeav-

Page 14

oured to develop an 'across the board' approach to time tabling so that in any given block period the listener can anticipate exactly the programme type he would expect to hear. Of necessity, a large portion of air time is music but the Station endeavours to cater for all tastes and interests in the selections offered. However, in the evening time slots between 7-9 the stress is placed on specialty programmes involving theatre reviews, news, poetry, short stories and discussions.

The Station is run by an administration committee elected by members of the Radio ANU (Staff) Club and appointed by a sub-committee of the University Council (CRSC) containing a majority of student members, which exercises a general supervisory control over the activities of the Station. The Chairman of the Administration Committee — the Director of Student Broadcasting — is a nominee of the Students' Association and again is appointed by the CRSC. Administration Committee members are each responsible for different facets of the Station's management.

The Radio Club is the support body of the Station concerned to promote the interests and development plus social life of the Station. It has its own executive and is completely separate from the management and general workings of the Station. The Clubs membership includes the staff of the Station and many interested listeners who while they don't take part in the actual running of the radio station are

keen and interested in the tremendous communication and ideas development possible with Campus Radio. The Club has already this year held a number of successful social functions with the object of getting together the diverse elements that make up the Station with the many listeners who have also attended. Attendance has regularly increased and at the second term 'Grog-on' over 130 members fronted. Through the year the Club has also sponsored addresses on the media by persons involved in particular areas of interest to those of us keen on steam powered radio. Probably the most interesting of these was a visit to the Station by the Chairman and members of the Broadcasting Control Board. Myles Wright afterwards addressed club members. The whole visit was a great filip to our hopes of eventually going Canberra-wide.

It is with this in mind that the Club is sponsoring a "Birthday Party" to celebrate the second anniversary of Radio ANU, and mourn the passing of third term, on Monday, 14 October, in the Union Bistro at 8.00 pm.

In conjunction with the Administration Committee we are also sponsoring the 1974 Radio ANU Media Awards. The awards are designed to be a thank-you to people who've greatly assisted the Station through the year. They are based on *effort* rather than *merit* and are divided into three categories of Announcing, Production and Programming.

If you as a listener feel that a particular person has consistently entertained and interested you through the year we want *your* nomination. Send them to — Station Manager, Ian Hunt — via the internal mail.

Media Minister Doug McLeland will present the awards; — free wine and cheese, the Bar will be open at subsidised prices and a floor show complete with Mitch Burns and friends with a Jazz Jam session far into the night. All this for a modest 40 cents per head. Table Bookings are now open — simply ring 4512 with the number of people you will be bringing.

So there it is — our second anniversary Birthday Party complete with the 1974 Radio ANU Media Awards. Open

to all radio club members, interested people and listeners generally — specially slotted in the last week of term for that final fling before *swot vac*.

John Bottoms
Radio Club.

PRG STUDENTS TO SPEAK

Two representatives of the Union of Students for the Liberation of South Vietnam (USLSV) arrive in Australia this week for a three week speaking tour of Australian campuses.

USLSV is the National Union of Students of the liberated territories controlled by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

The two representatives coming to Australia are Mr TRAN VAN AN and Mr LE VAN TOAH, who are both members of the Executive Committee of the USLSV.

This visit is the culmination of efforts in recent years by AUS to have a visit by a PRG student delegation.

There have been several abortive attempts to have a PRG student delegation visit Australia, including one recently to get them to the Asian Students' Association Conference held in Melbourne in July. This, however, was thwarted at the last moment when the British authorities in Hong Kong refused to grant transit visas for the delegation to travel through Hong Kong to board a plane to Australia.

These problems have now been overcome and the speaking tour looks like being an outstanding success.

As well as providing an opportunity for students to learn more of the continued US backed aggression and destruction in South Vietnam and the detention of 200,000 political prisoners by the Saigon regime, it is sure to raise public pressure on the Australian Government to establish diplomatic relations with the PRG.

Already over 50 countries have established diplomatic relations with the PRG and the recent announcement of recognition by India is an indication of the rapidly increasing world recognition of the PRG as the legitimate government of South Vietnam.

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13. **CHANGE** - ?

14. **TEMPLE** - \$200

15. **PHANTOMAL SKY SHOP** - \$200

16. **FENCHURCH ST STATION** - \$200

17. **SECONHAND STORE** - \$200

18. **HOUSE 5130** - \$150

19. **WATER WORKS** - \$150

20. **MEETING HALL** - \$150

COMMUNITY CHEST

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"DIVINE LIGHT" COMIX PRESENTS **SPIRITUAL HAMBURGERS** WITH JONATHAN LIVINGSTON SHRI-GUAL

...AND THE FUTURE OF YOUR CAREER...

OSGOOD SHARPE FEELS THE COUNTER-CULTURE HAS LET HIM DOWN...

WHATSOEVER HAPPENED TO LOVE AM GOOD VIBES?

WHATSOEVER HAPPENED TO SPARE CHANGE?

...THIS KID IS DEFINITELY RIDE FOR...

...AND THE MENTAL IN THE HOUSE...

...AND THE MENTAL IN THE HOUSE...

...A NEW RELIGION!

HANK!?

WUZAT?

Mathraj Ji's

FREE BULL BURGERS

...AT THIS POINT I'LL TRY ANYTHING

WUDTHEHELL...

...AT THIS POINT I'LL TRY ANYTHING

...WHY NOT THROW YOUR MIND AWAY... AT MATHRAJ JI'S

WOW!

ALL I HAVE TO DO IS GIVE EVERY FREE RACE THING I OWN TO THAT LITTLE FAT KID AND SPEND THE REST OF MY LIFE BROWNY MY ASS OFF SO HE CAN INCLUDE HIS TROTES IN PAST CARDS AND STEREO EQUIPMENT

- RULES**
1. Each player takes turns to roll the dice.
 2. The aim of the game is to accumulate as much property as possible without losing sight of God.
 3. Buildings may be purchased or donated.
 4. Properties may be bought and sold but only if a non-taxable capital gain is made.

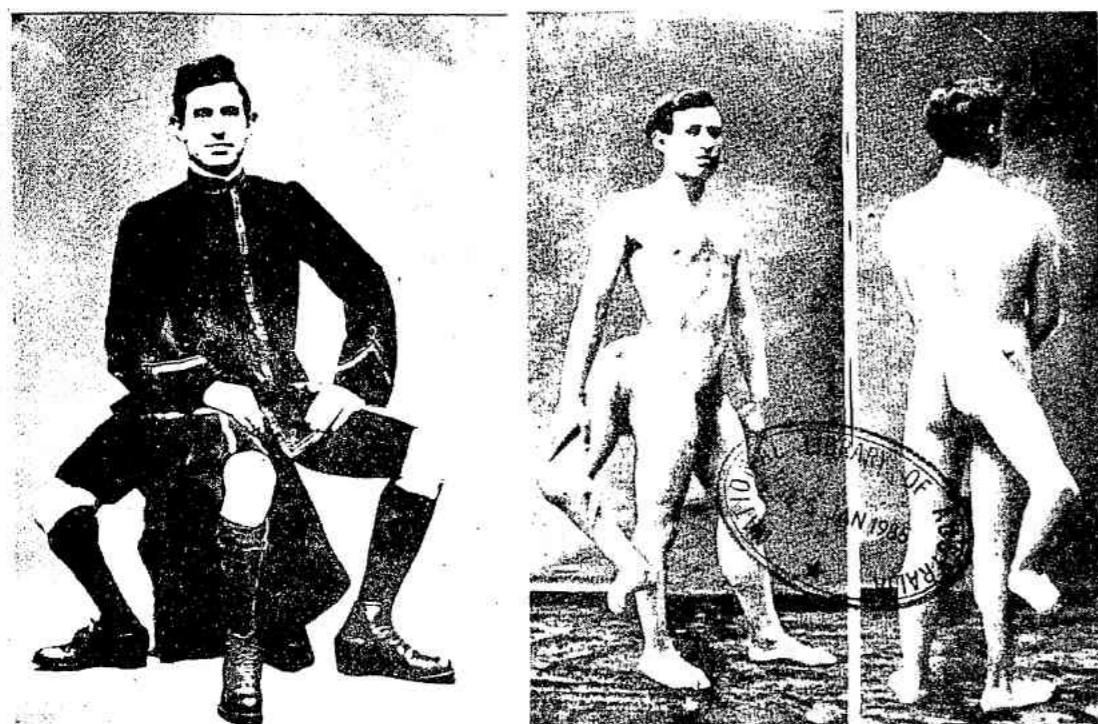
The Stratton Indicator

No. 3104

REALLY WORONI BUT WE LOST THE PIECE OF PAPER IT WAS WRITTEN ON

3 pence

THREE LEGGED SCOTSMAN FOUND!



LONDON, July 2 (AFP) — A man born with three legs was hidden by his family for 50 years. The case was revealed yesterday at a meeting of the Orthopaedic Association, held under the auspices of the University of London.

When he was born, his Scottish parents thought a monster had been sent to them as a punishment from heaven. They refused to let doctors operate to try to remove the appendage that was beginning to form on his right buttock.

When he grew older, they dressed him in a kilt, like the other children. But after a time, the growth began to show below the kilt, and they realized that it was a kind of leg, ending in an atrophied foot. He was then confined to the house, wearing a long dressing gown, and never went to school.

The 'monster' had the benefit of quite a good brain, and educated himself by reading and listening to the radio. He taught himself to repair wireless sets and watches. In this way he made a living without ever being seen by his cust-

omers: the things they sent in to be repaired were left on their doorsteps early in the morning. When he was 50, the three-legged man consulted a doctor, Dr Smilie of Dundee. The amputation was perfectly straightforward. The scalpel made short work of divine punishment . . .

continued on p. 63.

UDDER WASTE!

AAP- Kemeruka — Bega, Saturday.

Emulating the success of the Goulburn Lilac Time Festival, the Grafton Jacaranda Festival and the Sydney Waratah Festival, Bega celebrated its first annual Udder Festival. Floats festooned with milk cans, milk maids, cows and gigantic udders paraded down the main street of Bega in a procession reminiscent of Cecil B. deMille's Pagan Love Song on their way to the showground where the best udder in the district was judged. Best Udder of 1974 was won by Mrs F. Cream, whose jersey portrayed a panorama of pubescent pinks. Udders on the floats were both representational and surrealistic, reflecting the intense interest in and dependence on them which people have in this district. Unfortunately for one contestant from an outlying district, as he was travelling to Bega before the parade, he had to pass beneath a low level bridge which broke all the teats off the udder on his float.

The day began with harmony and understanding but tension soon arose between owners of different breeds and police finally had to step in to control a young dairy farmer who went berserk with a six foot foam rubber teat.

However, the whole proceedings were curdled by a shocking piece of sabotage at the model dairy. Just before the last cow had finished being milked a man dressed in a lemon yellow jumpsuit emblazoned with "Viva Margarine" dashed into an empty stall and inserted an electronic vibrator in each cup of a milking machine thereby causing the entire building to have an orgasm and incidentally liberating the last cow, not only from the system which was exploiting it, but also from its own means of production.

Police are now pursuing an extremist margarine group known as the Black Udder Movement (BUM) whose slogan — Peanuts are Powerful — has been causing much bad odour here in recent weeks.

**Nudist welfare man's
model wife fell for the
Chinese hypnotist from
the Co-op bacon factory**

